

Norwich Bulletin and Courier

122 YEARS OLD

Subscription price 12c a week; 50c a month; \$5.00 a year.

Entered at the Postoffice at Norwich, Conn., as second-class matter.

Telephone Office: Bulletin Business Office 480, Bulletin Editorial Rooms 35-3, Bulletin Job Office 35-2.

Willimantic Office, 625 Main Street, Telephone 310-2.

Norwich, Tuesday, May 28, 1918.

CIRCULATION

1901, average 4,412

1905, average 5,925

May 25, 1918 9931

MEMBER OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

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REPUBLICAN CITY TICKET.

For Mayor, ROBERT M'NEELY.

For Aldermen, JOHN H. VAUGHN, ARTHUR C. BROWN.

For Councilmen, EDWARD CROGG, MARTIN ROYCE, FRANK B. DENNIS, WILLIAM B. PRINCE.

For City Treasurer, FRANK I. ROYCE.

For City Sheriff, GEORGE W. ROUSE.

For Water Commissioner, HUGH H. BLACKLEDGE.

A GRAND RESPONSE.

It is a most gratifying response which has been made locally and countrywide to the appeal for funds for the carrying on of the great work of the American Red Cross. Norwich has gone well over the top in its contributions and has more than doubled the gifts which were made to the first fund. There has been a generous opening of pockets in many ways by those who save as much as they felt they could even though that sum was not large to those who have contributed by thousands, and the same enthusiasm that has been manifested in the giving has been displayed by those who have donated their services in the collecting. It shows what can be done by the many when all are interested in a common cause.

Throughout the country there has been the same interest shown in providing this great organization, whose sole aim is the relief of humanity, with the proper and necessary means of carrying on its great undertaking. It may be several days before it is actually known just what has been contributed to this fund but there are reasons to believe that it will be found that it has received an over-subscription of about 30 per cent.

The nation has shown that it stands solidly back of the Red Cross. It approves its work and what it has done thus far. It recognizes that still greater tasks lie before it and it is prepared to meet the situation. Certainly no fund could be raised for a better cause.

A POPULAR ORDER.

One of the most popular moves which has been made by the director general of railroads is that which has just made in granting to the soldiers and sailors the rate of a cent a mile for railroad travel while on furlough. This comes at a time when the same railroad head has ordered the increasing of freight and passenger rates so that the men in the military service will not be paying under the reduction granted them much more than the people of the country will have to stand in the way of an increase.

For some time efforts have been made to bring about this same thing through federal legislation. Several bills have been introduced in congress for the purpose, including one from Connecticut which would put the soldiers and sailors in the favored class even to the extent of permitting them to ride free.

The action of Director General McAdoo in thus reducing the expense of the railroad travel to those who are in the fighting ranks or soon may be is bound to meet with hearty approval. These men are making a tremendous sacrifice for their country and it is but proper that they should be favored by a low traveling expense. They are not getting high wages but are engaged in the most among the heavy purchasers of Liberty bonds and war stamps that the country may get their help in every way possible. It is but right therefore that they should be shown due consideration.

THE WATERPOWER BILL.

Legislation in behalf of the development of waterpower privileges on the streams of the country continues to get a cold shoulder. For a long time effort has been made to secure a law which would make it possible for capital to undertake the es-

tabishment of hydro-electric plants in sections of the country where hundreds of thousands of horsepower are going to waste daily because no attempt is being made to harness it. And this in spite of the constantly increasing demand for power and the trouble which is being experienced in getting fuel.

The industrial needs of the country are such at the present time that every possible effort ought to be made to take advantage of this cheap power. It would not be possible to turn on the current tomorrow should the legislation be adopted. It would take time to carry out the preliminary work and construction, to say nothing of getting the orders filled for the necessary electrical equipment, but that is all the more reason why a start should be made. The longer the delay is allowed to prevail the farther off is the time when this great source of power can be drawn upon.

Such a measure is of course not as urgent as many others before congress but that does not justify its being persistently sidetracked. If the bill needs to be changed in certain details the amendment should be made and action hastened. It is one thing which does not involve government outlay.

MEXICO AND CUBA.

There is much which apparently needs to be cleared up in connection with the declaration by the Mexican minister of foreign affairs of the recalling of the diplomatic representative to Cuba, before a thorough understanding of the situation can be secured. As the matter stands now it is difficult to tell definitely upon what the action is based. There are several reasons advanced for the break and they run all the way from the seizure and examination of the papers of the Mexican envoy on his way to Argentina and Chile to the shutting off of the sugar shipments to Mexico.

Whatever the real reason is or whatever the real object, it is impossible to minimize the belief that the cunning hand of Germany is back of it all. Germany has for a long time been busy in Mexico and it is even claimed that it is because of the efforts of this country to resist the work of its agents and money there that this latest action has been taken.

This country and Cuba are closely united under normal conditions. They are now allies in the great war and it is to be expected that the United States will stand firmly with the island republic. It is recognized of course that Mexico is in a position to stir up much trouble if it is so blind as to see the lack of wisdom in such a move, but it is of course entirely possible that the whole matter can be adjusted through diplomatic channels. For the interests of all concerned this is desirable.

THE ARMY MEAT SUPPLY.

The complaints which have been made against two of the large packing firms of the country to the effect that had beef and other meat which had spoiled was sold to the government for the use of the army deserve the most rigid investigation. We have had our experience with embalmed beef on a previous occasion and there can be no repetition of such acts or anything which resembles it.

There is satisfaction in the announcement that most of the meat about which complaint has been made was discovered before it was ready for consumption, but that does not relieve those who were selling it, and selling it in all probability with a knowledge of what the condition was, from responsibility. It is easy to understand that the demands for foodstuffs of this character are such that facilities are being severely taxed but that does not offer a justified excuse for dealing in tainted food. Such is a direct blow at the army, for one of the most important things in connection with the maintenance and training of our forces is the necessity of having good and wholesome food.

It is well therefore that the inspection which must pass upon the meat supplies be alive to their responsibilities. Much depends upon them as well as upon the packers and the discovery of dangerous conditions calls for the fullest investigation. If the trouble is due to lack of transportation, lack of proper storage or any other trouble it cannot be located and corrected too soon. The complaints should result in a quick adjustment of the trouble and, if the facts warrant, the punishment of the guilty.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

The circus is always one of the great events in the days of the school-children.

Is it possible that Mexico hasn't enough trouble at home without reaching out for foreign complications?

It is certain enough that the decreasing birth rate in Germany will not cause any alarm outside of that country.

Costa Rica is the last to have declared war against the central powers. The neutral world is steadily growing smaller.

The man on the corner says: A start toward the reduction of the high cost of living might be made by eliminating the summer furs.

Taking fog into consideration it looks as if an inland aerial mail route would suffer less from skipped trips than one along the coast.

Just where the railroad administration is going to be aided by throwing overboard the services of such men as Rea and Willard is difficult to see.

There is no use of placing any dependence upon the German claim that it does not intend to advance any further into Russia. German promises go by opposites.

Plenty can always be found to do by the inventor. Now that the German flying tanks have been put forth it remains for the allied men of genius to go it one better.

There are reasons to believe that there is more than the one German, who rushed into the allies' lines and surrendered, who understands that the coming drive is not going to be a joy ride.

Patriotism is coming to the front in the proper way when Oregon shipyard men offer to give up their customary Saturday afternoon holiday each week during the summer in order to speed up the ship output. That has the right ring to it.

In the Halls of Congress

President Endorses Measure for Strict Enforcement of McLean Migratory Bird Law—Work of the International Red Cross—Taft Help Administration—Congressman Tilton an Ordinance Expert.

(Special to The Bulletin.)

Washington, D. C., May 27, 1918.—"Crops will save the Allies: Birds will save the Crops," is the latest war slogan. Preservation of bird life as a war measure and its consideration by the committee on conservation may send a bit strange but it is a fact and moreover one which the president, the secretaries of state and agriculture deem worthy of serious consideration to urge immediate action by congress. With the cost of living mounting higher and higher and the allies depending on this country for its food supply, congress will put through a measure compelling strict enforcement of the McLean migratory bird law which has already passed the senate and which resulted in a treaty between the United States and Canada to protect the birds which fly back and forth from country to country in the spring and autumn of each year. Birds eat bugs; bugs eat crops and if birds are not afforded the enormous amount of waste to food product for which bugs are responsible, it is almost incredible, the crop damage by insects each year is approximately \$80,000,000, according to official statements of the Agricultural Department. The government believes the most effective remedy is to let birds have free range and eat their fill. And the Agricultural Department has made experiments which show that to fill a bird's stomach is "some" stunt. Birds often eat their weight in a day's time, and we are told they, while unconsciously performing a worm eating contest under scientific observations, certain birds have devoured gypsy moths at the rate of one minute and a half for that pace for a half hour at a time. So Congress has decided that the McLean law must be observed and as it concerns Canada as well as this country, it is a matter for the Committee on foreign relations to consider, and Congress regard its passage as a patriotic duty, believing the preservation of the bird will save the millions of dollars of the farmers and greatly add to the food supply of the nation.

The enabling act provides for giving effect to the convention between the United States and Canada, which followed the passage of the McLean law. This act provides a penalty of \$500 for the killing or shipping of birds in violation of the convention. It also provides for the seizure of birds and the compensation of the owner. The act is a patriotic duty to prevent the slaughter of birds which compel owners to keep their birds and feed on insects. The president has written Senator McLean a letter endorsing the measure and Secretary of State Lansing has passed it as at once. Some opposition came from southern democrats who resented any interference with killing their game birds but the sentiment seems to be strong in favor of this measure. McLean bill and its resultant Canadian treaty, has the warm endorsement of the Connecticut delegation as well as full support from New England in general.

"Missing in Action," we read it often in the casualty lists issued by the war department. And then perhaps weeks or even months afterwards we read that the missing man has been located in some German camp as a prisoner of war. And in the difficult task of locating the missing after a battle the International Red Cross is the special agency for the missing men and reports its findings to the American branch of the Red Cross, which in turn communicates its information to the State and War Departments. The method seems to be by interchange of information regarding prisoners through the Red Cross branch which is neutral in nature, which is then transmitted to the Red Cross. It usually takes from one to three months to get back to the United States any authentic news of prisoners although in some instances it has been far more quickly done. The Red Cross immediately informs the State and War Departments and the latter at once notifies the families of the missing men. The Red Cross is the first to learn the fate of the missing men and to cable the news to the war department but as commander of the American Expeditionary Force, General Pershing is the first to obtain such news by very indirect channels, which takes much longer than the simple and direct method which the International Red Cross employs by reason of its humanitarianism, is permitted to carry on. So now, the war department counts the Red Cross as a branch of its official Intelligence Department even though it is not so designated.

Former President Taft has come to town and taken up war work by becoming the head of labor union. He has leased a little house not far from the White House. The laugh is just as hearty and the Taft smile just as cordial and reponsive as in the old days when he reigned as the White House. He is a safe guess that no man in the country enjoys the amount of personal popularity and warm friendship which is accorded Mr. Taft and it is never more evident than now he walks the streets of Washington just a plain American citizen, doing his best to help the administration win the war.

They were standing in the lobby of an uptown hoteling little group of four men each of a distinctive type: Over the heads of the other three, Congressman Tilton of Connecticut towered high. Col. Tilton is an ordinance expert and has been an active service both in the Spanish-American war and on the Mexican border, and is a member of the House committee on Military Affairs. Some over here he called the Bulletin correspondent who was passing. "I want you to meet three of the greatest inventors known to the ordinance world. This is Captain Wales of New Haven, whose hand grenades have made him famous and who is a member of the War Invention Board, which passes judgment on all war inventions submitted to the government." And Wales proved to be a man who would pass for the prosperous business man he is. "And this is Abbott," continued Tilton "whose recent inventions in small arms will revolutionize certain phases of war-fare." At this a dark swarthy man wearing a service button which showed three stars for sons at the front, stepped forward and took my hand. "And this is Barlow," added Col. Tilton "who has invented the most devilish bomb ever conceived, and which make German bombs look like toys." Whereupon a rugged young fellow with fair hair, and pink cheeks

SHE CHANGED HER MIND

"This is fortunate," said the woman from Austin as she slid into a seat on the L. next her unmarried friend from Oak Park. "Several times this morning I was on the point of phoning you to see whether you would go down town with me. This is fine. You must have lunch with me, and then—"

"I don't believe I can," said the unmarried friend. "I'm awfully rushed to-day and shopping is out of the question. I'm going to make exactly two purchases." She paused, smiled, and added, "Most important ones, however. Sunday will be my brother Tom's birthday."

"And you're going to buy him a present?" said the Austin woman. "Of all the coincidences! Why, Sunday will be Jim's birthday. That's one thing I'm going to do to-day, too—look up a birthday gift. Not exactly that either," she corrected, "because I know what I'm going to buy. It's merely the fact I'm a bit undecided about the upholstery."

"You see," she explained, "I'm going to buy Jim a chair to take the place of that horrid old leather covered morris thing in the sun parlor. It is an eyesore to me."

"And yet Jim looks so comfortable in it," ventured the friend from Oak Park, "with his pipe and his evening paper. He can sprawl in it beautifully."

"Jim will be quite as comfortable in the new one," interrupted the woman from Austin, "when he becomes accustomed to it. Oh, I wish you might see the chair I think I shall buy! It is a dear. It has one of the new, straight cane backs, with the most wonderful lines. It is an Adam, you know, and so's our davenport. There is nothing like harmony in one's abode. This chair has the same sweetest, quaintest attachment for a sewing board, that you pull around in front of you. I'm just crazy about it. I know what I'm going to buy. It's birthday—your yours!" demanded the Oak Park friend.

"I said Jim's," snapped the Austin woman. "And I suppose you mean to insist because you want to buy something really artistic for the house, yet

which a girl might envy came a step and put out her hand. "I don't look the part. Not a hint of 'devilishness' in his make-up and no draft board would believe him off hand if he said he was old enough to be a soldier. Yet he is well over in the twenties and was chief engineer, officer on Villa's staff in Mexico for two years. He looks the personification of sturdy innocent youth, but Tilton says these confidant blue eyes of his are the combined power of steel and powder in a way that is uncanny and that his inventions will play a big part in winning the war."

Views of the Vigilantes

FOR SAKE OF OUR GREAT IDEAL.

By Anne Virginia Culbertson of The Vigilantes

Napoleon, arch-militarist, recorded that to him one of the most wonderful of facts was that in the end ideals always triumph over brute force. Jesus Christ, emphasizing the dominion of the spiritual, said, "The flesh profiteth nothing."

The big thought of the hour is that we are at war for sake of a Great Ideal. Not for place, power, glory, gain; but that our souls may grow. No other nation ever had so great a cause, so glorious an opportunity to reach to the very world the ideals of Beauty and Art; Rome, the heritage of Law and Order; Israel, the vision of God as Living Spirit.

What ideal shall our nation hand down to posterity?

Democracy, fallen among thieves, lies bleeding by the wayside. Ours to play the part of the Samaritan. Not only to aid in binding up the wounds of the world, but in chastising and removing the highwaymen and making the road safe for mankind forever; going forward with grave and steady feet, eyes, free from the hysteria of hate, calmly and sternly resolved to cast out from the community of nations "whatsoever worketh abomination or maketh a lie."

If we do not strain every nerve to accomplish this sublime task, we shall have no great message to leave to posterity, we shall have failed as a people and have betrayed the Spirit that lives in us to establish Democracy.

There must be immensity of sacrifice—blood, tears, anguish, privation. No one is too high, no one too low to do this. Each and every soul must be faithful to the soul of the nation may be strong to play its tremendous role as Almoner and Ally to a world embattled for Voice echoes through the laids, commanding men to look upon a mighty object lesson, to see the dire results of materialism; exhorting them to have betrayed the Spirit that lives in us to establish Democracy.

Man doth not live by bread only, but by every word that proceedeth out of the mouth of the Lord.

STORIES OF THE WAR

Story of The Boy Soldier.

(Correspondence of The Associated Press.)

Premier Orlando and General Sani were passing along the front of the famous Arditi, or Italian storm troops, the other day, when the Premier, who was in the ranks a small boy, carrying a sword, the Premier stopped and asked who this boy soldier could be, and General Sani related this story:

During the retreat last October, the twenty-first battalion of Arditi passed westward through the village of Ospiate in the province of Bedulino. It was a stirring event for the village, and the children of the street were to see the soldiers go by, including a pale-faced boy of fifteen, Davide Marcello, a farm helper for his father. At the sight of the marching men the lad simply threw away his farm tools and joined in the wake of the troops, doing odd jobs for them and being regarded as a little brother.

But Davide had other ideas. He did not intend to be a privileged little brother but wanted to get in the ranks and be a combatant. He took part in several assaults and developed remarkable expert ability in throwing hand grenades. As a result he was in the very forefront of these famous fighters.

He tried to give him a regular status in the ranks as a soldier," said General Sani, "but there has been difficulty in accomplishing it thus far."

"There will be no more difficulty," said the Premier, touched by the story of the boy's courage and ability. "I ask you to retain him in the twenty-first Assault Battalion, as from this moment I adopt the boy as one of my sons."

And a long line of seasoned veterans saw the Prime Minister of Italy step forward and put his hand on the shoulder of the pale-faced boy.

"Davide," said the Premier, "you are now as one of my sons. I expect a letter from you every month. Your position in the ranks is secure and I will see to your future. Meanwhile fight for Italy and be brave."

And again the seasoned ranks stood at attention as the Prime Minister of Italy bent over, and in the presence of the whole battalion kissed the boy soldier on the forehead, and then passed along.

MEN WHO CAME BACK

ON A BOMBING RAID

By Sergt. A. G. Jorgenson, Jr., 29th Vancouver Battalion, C. E. F.

We had been in the trenches two months when volunteers for a bombing raid were called for. They picked out three men out of our grenade sections and took us back of the lines. From the photograph of the German front line supplied by our aeroplane men we built a section of trench which was its exact duplicate and we practiced on it for about three weeks.

Then the night came for the attack. All was quiet. Four of our men went out and lay underneath the trench and waited five hours, cutting and opening to let us through. We blackened our faces, our badges and buttons, took off our identification discs and regimental numbers so if we were taken prisoners the Germans could get little information regarding our division or regiment.

At 2 a. m. we left our trench—the 24 of us. We split into two sections of ten men each with two officers and two signallers. Captain Gwynn, an Englishman, was in charge of our party. Lieut. Wilnot in charge of the signallers. We were in the German front line. As we approached the entrance of the German bay we were to enter a trench, hearing our approach, put up his head. Captain Gwynn saw him and we tumbled into the trench un-

useful to both Jim and me, you think I'm selfish, don't you?"

"Oh, no, indeed," coolly returned her friend. "But a wish you'd let me know when Jim is to have his first smoke in the straight back chair. I want to be there!"

"Of course you don't understand," said the Austin woman, "but purely individual gifts between husband and wife are—foolish."

"I'd never thought you thought so," smiled the Oak Park friend. Then, straightening, she added, "We're across the river!"

"Well, what are you going to buy for Tom?" demanded the Austin woman.

"Tom? A fishing reel and tackle box. He'll be tickled. He's dying for new ones, but, you know, there's so many demands nowadays that he hates to spend money on himself."

"Oh, he hasn't anything over on Jim in that respect," said the Austin woman tartly.

The unmarried friend from Oak Park smiled as she rose. "Here's my street," she said smoothly.

"I'm going to get off here, too," announced the Austin woman. "I suppose there's a hardware department where you're going to buy these things for Tom? And as they're in the street level added: 'I never knew it to fail! You always have your own way where I'm concerned. Well, I'll tell you one thing—you'll find me with me while I buy a perfectly thrilling gift for Jim!'"

"Yes?"

"Please do! You're spoiling all my plans again. My mind was all set on a dress of a period chair and now I'm slipping toward a—lawn mower! Now, stop your laughing, or I'll slip back again."

Anyhow, she continued, her mouth beginning to relax, she was to watch Jim when he first sets his eyes on a new lawn mower. Only the other day he was wishing to goodness that he could afford a new one. Our lawn is his hobby, you know."

"And is must be heavenly to drop into the old morris afterward," added the unmarried one.

"I wouldn't wonder," agreed the woman from Austin.—Exchange.

moisted, our party of ten proceeding to the left and the other ten to the right. We got the House asleep, all but a few sentries. The Captain was just ahead of me, a very cool headed Englishman, who never forgot to carry his cane. Proceeding, he poked the flap of several coats as his cane came, and turning to me would say, "Jorgenson, just put a bomb in there."

"We went down twenty or thirty yards and came on a machine gun emplacement. As soon as we reached the traverse we found Number One on the gun, sitting there on sand bags with a paper across his knee. I shot him with a revolver, while the Captain put a bomb under the machine gun. Our time, seven or eight minutes, was up and we had to start back to the entrance. Reaching a communication trench we came upon a German under-officer, whom we captured and marched back in front of us to the bay, where our signaller was lying waiting for us.

We crossed No Man's Land with our prisoners, the other section, who had cleaned up the right, bringing back three Germans. We had killed thirty or forty. Two of our men had been killed and one wounded, and we brought them all back with us. We weren't much more than in our trenches when the Germans opened up their artillery on us, but they awoke late. Our first bombing raid for the purpose of gaining information and taking a few prisoners was a complete success.

OTHER VIEW POINTS

Bridgeport and all of New England is running short of Class One A men.

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Hearst-Pathe News

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This is because New England has such a large proportion of aliens. These, in their due proportion, will ultimately be taken into military service. Certain treaty arrangements are necessary as a prelude.—Bridgeport Times.

The simple way to cure the jitney problem is to enforce the law both as to speed and as to carrying capacity. The law is not now enforced. The little business machines follow their own sweet will both as to speed and carrying capacity, with the result that they remain a constant menace to life and limb, and there is every reason to believe that as the summer crowds closer they will grow more and more dangerous. They will unless the law is enforced. The first thing for the city government to do is to see that the law is enforced. When that remedy fails it will be time enough to try more strenuous measures. What is needed for the moment is action on the part of the police department.—New Haven Union.

PEQUOT MANOR

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